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resemblance to those of the lioness. A considerable part of its face was naked of hair; and about the nose and round the eyes of human flesh colour, or nearly so. Its eyes were very dark, almost black. The tail was exceedingly long, bushy, and black towards the tip; and it was usually carried round the neck of the animal in the manner represented in our woodcut.

When dead, and stretched out at full length, this animal measured nearly three feet from the point of its nose to the extremity of its tail, which was seventeen inches in length. It wanted the pouches which most monkeys have attached to their jaws, for securing their food which they do not choose to swallow.

Its death is attributed to its having pined away at the loss of the society of a little bantam hen to which it had attached itself.

THE MORAL EFFECTS OF MACHINERY ON THE POPULATION.

Our readers may perhaps recollect, that in some previous numbers of the first volume there were given two or three papers on the subject of introducing manufactures into this country. At the close of the last paper a question was started, of which, though the discussion was not *promised*, yet it was left open, in the expectation that it would shortly be taken up by an able correspondent. That question was—taking for granted that Ireland possessed every facility in natural resources—what would be the *moral effect* of a general introduction of manufactures and machinery into this kingdom?

The question is confessedly a difficult one. Nor would the writer, without a much larger share of knowledge and experience than he possesses, presume to give an opinion on a subject which touches vitally a nation's welfare; and on which the opinions of grave and wise men are at variance. But a few observations might have the effect of exciting thought and reflection on a very important topic—and perhaps induce people to inquire into the matter. With that view they are offered.

The great argument of political economists is, that mere manual labour degrades man as a moral being, and that the more mere physical exertion is disengaged, the more scope is given for the play of his moral and mental energies. But the truth and universality of this proposition we totally deny. Labour, physical labour, aye, severe physical labour, was intended by the merciful Creator as a disguised blessing, to correct the mischiefs which would otherwise ensue, if the minds of men, tainted with moral evil, were at perfect leisure to pursue their own desires. The argument is only good to a certain extent. And we repeat what we have before asserted, that no man has a right, a moral right, to introduce new mechanical powers into any department of labour without a clear case of necessity made out, or a positive good to be obtained.

That manufactures have been a source of great and sudden wealth to Britain is not to be denied. But what avails it, say some, that a few capitalists have acquired enormous riches, while the many have been reduced to poverty. They compare the condition of the operative manufacturers to the serfs under the feudal system, or the slaves in the present day, because, though enjoying, with every British subject, perfect liberty, yet it is only a nominal liberty, inasmuch as those who are dependent on others for daily subsistence, and crowded together in large manufactories, where their constitutions are enfeebled by an unwholesome atmosphere, and their helplessness aggravated by the acquirement of artificial wants, they are almost entirely at the beck of their employers. Then the vice and misery which is the fearful accompaniment of the introduction of manufactures—the demoralization which ensues, where masses of men and women and children are assembled together in spinning factories, in which it may be affirmed, from the experience of England, that a process of physical and moral deterioration is continually going forward, where a daring and avowed infidelity walks hand in hand with a low-toned morality, where wasteful extravagance and thoughtless folly alternates with distress and poverty, and every thing really manly and vir-

tuous is lost. This gloomy picture is contrasted with the comparatively healthful and innocent state of an agricultural community, in which, though there is not the excitement of bold speculation and sudden wealth; though cities are not crowded with inhabitants, nor ports filled with vessels: there are, at least, no sudden and fitful reverses, no general and wide-spreading distress, no accumulated bankruptcies, and, above all, there is that virtuous simplicity of mind and hardihood of body which no wealth can purchase, and for the want of which no commercial grandeur or glory can compensate.

But others object, that moral debasement is not at all a *necessary* consequence of the general introduction of manufactures and machinery into a country, though, as in the great manufacturing towns of England, it has been a sad *accompaniment*. They argue, that the evils which have thus resulted are to be attributed to the sudden and rapid establishment and extension of manufactories in the sister country, by which both sexes of every age were drawn together without classification, and without those preventatives and checks which were necessary to counteract the moral virus so extremely likely to be generated in the body corporate by the assembling and crowding together of promiscuous multitudes in buildings whose atmospheres are unnecessarily always at a high temperature, and unfit for healthy human life. They affirm that it is perfectly possible, and extremely probable, to carry on manufactures on the most extended scale, and with all the aid of improved machinery, without any injury to either the minds or bodies of those engaged; that in short, a country may become a great and powerful and commercial nation, towering far above a mere agricultural community, and be in fact a great storehouse to which other kingdoms will resort, without being necessarily subjected to the deterioration of the national character.

Whatever view of the question may be taken, it is obvious, as was stated in a former paper, that Britain cannot retrace her steps as a manufacturing country. The operative is now struggling with the gigantic power of machinery, which is daily and hourly disengaging manual labour, and sending it adrift. Much immediate misery has resulted, and is resulting, because it takes a considerable time before new fields of labour can be opened up, and the industrious artisans supplied with new means of subsistence. Yet nothing but the total disorganization of society can prevent the progress of machinery. And Ireland, placed alongside of such a country as Britain, will ever be crushed and kept under until she join in the race; until by means of machinery her manufactures can compete with those of England; until by means of machinery her natural resources are developed, the country, as it were, opened up, facilities obtained, and employment given to the half idle population of the kingdom. The plain truth is, machinery must be introduced, and it is gradually introducing, into every department of labour in this country; and it is useless to oppose it. All that we dread is, that the thing will be *overdone*; that greedy avarice or speculative pride will dash with a bold hand into new projects, and in order to force a market, resort to stimulants which will end in decay and bankruptcy. For instance, the printing business of Dublin has greatly improved latterly, and a reading population is rising in town and country. But if a spirit of competition suddenly seize booksellers and printers, and all the common printing presses be supplanted by more rapidly producing machines, the market will be speedily overstocked, and manual labour be ousted before a balancing good can be obtained. We would laugh at the idea of seeing printing presses established in Kamschatka, and might be apt to think that the people should first be taught to read.

Let machinery be tried in great manufacturing establishments—let railroads be laid down—experiments begun, Wicklow granite and Donegal marble quarried and exported, machinery applied where manual strength is mocked and baffled—and the face of Ireland would be changed.

Whatever may be thought of Robert Owen and his Utopian schemes, he it was who first tried the experiment of rendering the operatives of a cotton factory healthful

and intelligent and happy, instead of sickly and depraved and miserable. His establishment at New Lanark, situated within a mile of the Falls of Clyde, in Scotland, for a considerable time attracted a great influx of visitors, who came to admire, not so much the exquisitely-beautiful scenery around the Falls, as the Philanthropist's Cotton Mills. Here Owen triumphantly exhibited what might be done by a system of moral training and discipline, by which the young were judiciously educated, and accustomed to activity, industry, and subordination, and the old accustomed for their own sakes to regularity and control. Owen spoiled this experiment by overdoing it. He became ambitious of being a regenerator of the world; thought to uproot what he termed old society, and plant a better system of things in its stead; and after wandering from Scotland to Ireland, from Ireland to America, and back again to England, in the pursuit of his ameliorating schemes, his character and habitudes have settled down into those of an indefatigable old woman, clinging with persevering pertinacity to his hopeless projects and his forlorn hopes. The writer remembers visiting the establishment at New Lanark, and another which was founded, as its inmates proudly averred, on a more noble and broader principle than Owen's! This was called Orbiston, and situated within twelve miles of the great manufacturing city of Glasgow, held out strong inducements to the weary and worn-out denizens of old society to come and take up their abode. Here, indeed, was a Babel! for as some foolish rich people had laid out many thousand pounds in the purchase and laying out of ground, and the erection of a huge barrack-like building, and as all who joined this co-operative company were to throw in the produce of their labour into a common store, from which all were to be supported, the speculative, the restless, the worthless, the stupid, and the lazy all flocked thither, to join in the brotherhood of charity, and prove to the world what could be effected by a simultaneous combination of human beings on different principles from what hitherto had actuated them. But, alas, human nature proved too strong for new society. The old heaven was still working in them—the industrious who laboured hard to contribute to the general stock proved the minority. And as the affairs were managed by a committee, chosen from the body, innumerable were the meetings and interminable the speechifications; and while the elderly men, aye, and the elderly women, were in high debate, the youngsters were scampering over the grounds, superintending or suggesting improvements, rehearsing the characters intended to be brought out in the evening in their mimic theatre, (which, by the way, was nicely fitted up for them,) or else breaking hedges and bird-nesting, to the great annoyance of the neighbouring farmers, who thought that the clips of new society bore a strong resemblance to the old block. When the writer visited Orbiston, great expectations were entertained by the sanguine regenerators of society that the experiment would be successful: but the manner in which it was conducted never permitted it to be developed, and though it is said that forty thousand pounds were laid out on the project, it was totally crushed in about two or three years from its establishment.

It is not intended to enter into any debate on the co-operative system, which has been tried with various success, especially in America, but never with any permanent result, which, taking man as he is, need not be greatly wondered at. But we are strongly inclined to be of the opinion, that machinery and manufactures might be introduced into Ireland, not only without injury to the morals of the people, but with immense benefit. For why are we to suppose that capitalists, supposing that they will be induced to invest their money in this country, must be so reckless both of a people's welfare and their own interests, as to proceed upon the system which has produced so much vice and misery in England, instead of adopting some modified plan, such as Owen's, when at New Lanark, by which the health and happiness of the operatives may be secured? We recommend no chimerical schemes, no Orbiston speculations: but we do say that private adventurers, acting on the strictest commercial principle, might give employment, increase the means of wealth, and add to the comfort, physical and

mental, of all under their charge, by the establishment of factories of every kind, and the introduction of machinery. Who would compare the moral character of a rural population, scantily fed, wretchedly housed, and but half employed, with the inhabitants of cheerful villages, who are industriously employed, and the produce of whose labour enables them to maintain themselves in comparative comfort? Take England and Ireland—the one with its manufactures, its vice caused by these manufactures, its fluctuations of trade, its commercial re-actions—the other with its rural population steeped in poverty, its wretched state of agriculture, its paltry trade, its numberless paupers—and who will say that an agricultural community is better adapted for keeping up the standard of comfort, of happiness, of morals, than a manufacturing one? But we must not dogmatise.

These rambling observations may be concluded by an additional one, that he who would oppose the converting of Ireland into a great manufacturing country, (supposing it perfectly practicable,) on the plea that it will deteriorate the morals of the people, obstructs the entrance of a substantial good because its shadow accompanies it. F.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS IN 1750.

The progressive increase of the prices of many of the luxuries of life, in Ireland, from the year 1750, up to this period, must afford a very interesting subject of contemplation; but to the lovers of good wine, the following advertisement from a Dublin newspaper of the above year, must prove how very reasonably our predecessors might enjoy their national propensity, which we are thankful to say, even were the prices as low as formerly, would not in the present day be so ruinously indulged in. In fact, both claret and whiskey were too cheap—and, we are satisfied, were the greatest means of retarding the advancement of civilization, and of morals.

CHRISTOPHER QUIN,

At the sign of the Brazen Head, in Bridge-street, being determined to continue the Wine trade, as usual, has fitted out said house with neat accommodations, and commodious cellars for said business, and being lately arrived from Bourdeaux, has imported a parcel of choice Clarets of different growths, the vintage of 1747 and 1748, which he sells by wholesale and retail, at the following reasonable rates, viz:—Neat Claret of the 1st growth of Obrejone, at £18 per hogshead, [£16 12s. 3d.] and 18s. per dozen. Neat Margoux and Medoc Claret, at 16s. per dozen. Graves Claret, at 14s. per dozen. Neat Red and White Port, at 15s. per dozen. Mountain, Sherry, and Lisbon, at 14s. per dozen. Neat Pruniac Whitewine, at 13s. per dozen. Plain Whitewine, and St. Martin's Rensish, at 12s. per dozen. Frontigniac, at 15s. per dozen. Genuine old Canary, at 20s. per dozen; with good encouragement to those who buy the hogshead. [The above all in Irish currency.]

1750.

This is to give notice to the Public, that the Battle which was to be fought in Dublin, at the Back-sword, between Mr. James Dalzel of England, and Mr. Edward Sill of Ireland, is, at the request of several noblemen and gentlemen, to be decided at the Cockpit at Kilcullen Bridge, the day that Black and all Black runs at the Curragh, for 50 guineas and the whole house: and whoever gives the most bleeding wounds, in nine bouts, shall, by approbation, have all the money. The doors to be opened at 9 o'Clock in the forenoon, and fight between 11 and 12. Front seats, 5s. 5d.

SPA, TRALEE:—1750.

Tralee.—Whereas it is expected by the Corporation and inhabitants of Tralee, that many gentlemen and others, intending to drink the Spa Waters contiguous thereto, will frequently resort to said town for the accommodation of diet and lodgings; and in order that such persons may be fully satisfied that no exorbitant or unreasonable charges shall be made on account thereof; we the undersigned inhabitants of said town, do hereby agree to, and promise